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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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WITH the meeting of Democratic legislatures in several Northern States in January, the "good-roads" movement seems to have come to a halt.

"JOHNNY, get us guns" was the Terre Haute version when the Knights of the Golden Circle sent John E. Risley to New York so many years ago. They are gunning for Johnny now.

Some of our esteemed contemporaries seem to think that Mr. Morss was given one of the plums in the civil-service pudding in return for having helped the President to a large portion of sauce on the occasion of the Burke appointment.

No man in the country has risen from comparative obscurity into a national reputation as rapidly as has Mr. Risley, yet he would have preferred to have paid the newspapers space price if they could have been induced to print something else.

ONE of Mr. Cleveland's appointees is described as "an unobtrusive mugwump." The average Democrat who has been standing about in hungry expectancy feels that a goodly number of mugwumps have been given covers at the Cleveland table in spite of their unobtrusiveness.

SINCE General Harrison put a stop to the proposed selling of gold bonds, the Wall-street people seem not to have taken much interest in the gold reserve of the treasury, but Western bankers have been more patriotic in helping Secretary Carlisle along. "The wisdom of General Harrison's course," says the Albany Journal, "is now fully apparent."

THE bloody chasm between the North and South having long since been bridged, probably Mr. Risley had an impression that the bridge reached as far as Terre Haute, and that general amnesty included the Golden Circle. The other knights of the circle who contributed their good money for guns they never got seem to hold a different opin-

COLONEL MCLEAN entered the Risley controversy just in time to put his foot in it. If he had taken the trouble to consult the files of the Journal or the bound report of the treason trials he would not have made the mistake of saying that neither Risley's name nor anything pointing to him as a member of the Sons of Liberty appeared in the proceedings. Colonel McLean has furnished another illustration of the fact that the human memory is very tricky.

THE President is right. If he could afford it at the present time it would not be wise for him toratify the "slates" which Senators and Representatives have made as to the disposition of the offices in the States. Such an arrangement would make as many deputy Presidents as there are Senators and Representatives, and would reduce the President to the rank of a commission clerk. Besides, Mr. Cleveland needs the offices to convert Democrats to the support of administration measures.

THE New York Post says it has reason to know that the dismissal of Dr. St Clair from the head of the consular bureau was not only justifiable but absolutely necessary for the prompt and orderly dispatch of the bureau's business. The Post, as a good mugwump organ and Gresham worshiper, should give its reason, then, and relieve the Secretary of State from the position in which he now stands before the country of having, while in a fit of temper, removed a useful government employe from office and without giving the man opportunity to defend himself from the vague charges made against him later.

ONE of the great economies in the use of money in this country is the banking system which has been developed largely by the national banks and the use of the clearing-house. During the year which ended Sept. 15, 1892, \$90.61 of every \$100 of payments made through the national banks was in the form of checks, drafts, etc. This left \$9.39 in money. The \$9.39 was made up as follows: Paper currency, \$8.10; gold, 81 cents; silver, 41 cents. In no country in the world is so large a part of the larger business done by these representupon the money stock of the country. While the proportion of the business done in the reserve cities in actual money has been increasing during the past few years, the use of checks and drafts in the rest of the country is steadily increasing. These figures show that there is no agency in the country the money supply as the banking system | full sympathy with the party organiza-

ization of banks under national laws, since in effect they made \$9.39 of actual money perform all the functions of \$100. And yet there are those who are spending their lives in demanding the extinction of the national bank.

OFFICIAL DUPLICITY. For some weeks past it has been given out from Washington that President Cleveland was strongly inclined to retain the Hon. Robert Lincoln as minister to Great Britain and Col. Fred Grant as minister to Austria on account of his regard for the memory of their illustrious fathers. It was added that he was partly moved to this magnanimous decision by the advice of Secretary Gresham, who was a warm friend of Mr. Lincoln and of Colonel Grant's father. Accompanying these announcements were the stereotyped comments as to "the era of good feeling," etc., and some people were moved to remark what a fine thing it was to have a President and Secretary of State who could rise above party and pay a tribute to two of the greatest Republican leaders in the persons of their sons.

The farce has ended in the removal of Mr. Lincoln, which will doubtless be followed soon by that of Colonel Grant. It is not probable that the President or Secretary of State has ever for a moment entertained the idea of leaving either of them undisturbed in office, although the friends of both, apparently speaking by authority, have endeavored to create an impression that such was their intention.

We said the farce had ended, but that needs qualification. It takes another phase in Secretary Gresham's letter to Mr. Lincoln accepting his resignation. Messrs. Gresham and Lincoln served together in President Arthur's Cabinet, and their personal relations were intimate. It must have been an unpleasant duty for the Secretary of State to write a letter to his former political associate and intimate friend accepting his resignation and notifying him that his successor had been appointed, but he was equal to it. Yet observe how he tries to convey the idea that the President alone was responsible for the act. ". duly laid before the President,' says the Secretary, "your letter of the 25th, tendering your resignation, and am now directed by him to inform you that it has been accepted." The Secretary lost no time in laying Mr. Lincoln's resignation before the President, and the latter promptly accepted it. Of course, this is the Democratic programme. Then follows this chunk of sugar-coated duplicity:

In doing so the President directs me to make suitable expression of his high appreciation of the ability, efficiency and zeal with which you have fulfilled the duties of your mission, and his sincere regret that your retirement deprives the service of one of its most honored officers.

The most expressive comment on this would be "Rats!" If the President really had at high appreciation of Mr. Lincoln's services, and if he really thought that his retirement would be a loss to the public service, as Secretary the resignation so promptly, or why did he accept it at all? If he really desired to retain Mr. Lincoln's services why did he not at least make an attempt to do so by giving him an opportunity of continuing in office? As neither the President nor his Secretary of State has ever had the slightest idea of trying to retain Mr. Lincoln, what is the use of their expressing regret at his retirement?

This insincere letter concludes with: "I take this opportunity to assure you of my highest personal regard." An official letter from a Democratic Secretary of State accepting the resignation of a Republican official does not call for any assurance of personal regard. Mr. Lincoln does not require any such dublous flattery as that. He steps down and out of office with a consistent record and an approving conscience. He has not surrendered the principles of a lifetime nor deserted and betrayed the party that honored him. Robert Lincoln, private citizen, will stand infinitely higher in the esteem of honorable men than Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State. The Secretary's assurance of his personal regard was entirely unnecessary, though a fit conclusion to an in sincere letter.

## WHERE SILENCE IS WISDOM.

It is very unwise in Senator Voorhees to write letters which will awaken the curiosity of the present generation to ascertain the facts regarding the organizations of Democrats under various names to defeat the Union cause during the years 1863 and 1864. In no State were those organizations more formidable than in .Indiana. According to the grand secretary of the American Knights, eighteen thousand men were enrolled in 1864, not only to obstruct the draft, but liberate rebel prisoners and to overthrow the Morton government in Indiana. A better authority than the grand secretary has declared that the smallest number connected with the treasonable and revolutionary organizations during these two years in the State was seventy-five thousand. Under the guise of a Democratic mass meeting in this city, to have been held Aug. 16, 1864, the Knights of America were to seize Indianapolis, liberate the rebel prisoners and assassinate Governor Morton. To arm these men thirty-two boxes of revolvers and ammunition were sent to a book dealer in this city, some being marked "Sunday school books." Why did the conspiracy fail? Because the arms were seized and the scheme was exposed by having the details published each \$100 to be paid in some form of | in the Indianapolis Journal, July 30, 1864. Later on, when the conspiracy to liberate the rebel prisoners in Illinois and Ohio, and to make a demonstration in Chicago was discovered, General Hooker, in command of the department, atives of money which make no draft | directed the commandant at Indianapolis to send five hundred men to Springfield. Ill., to be ready to suppress the plot to liberate prisoners there if it would not jeopardize the safety of Indianapolis. The officer here telegraphed that it would not be safe to send so many troops away from this city at that time. There was not a which so practically expands the uses of | prominent Democrat in Indiana, in

able conspiracy to transfer the civil war from the South to Indiana. Every leader was a Democrat, and was a leader because he was a Democrat. The lists of members of the organizations as published contain the names of weli-known Democratic families. As far as possible, the publications exposing these treasonable conspiracies have been destroyed. To-day they cannot be found in a public library. Nevertheless the records exist and can be found in part until the official records, which the government is printing, shall be out. The story these records tell of those treasonable organizations is so infamous that it may be said to give respectability to Benedict Arnold. The South went with the rebellion by entire States for an alleged cause. The conspirators of the circles and knights planned to assassinate a State Governor and overthrow a State government, simply to perpetuate human slavery, which they assumed to be a Democratic institution. They entered the conspiracy to promote the interests of the Democratic party.

Every time that Senator Voorhees or any other Indiana Democrat attempts to relieve a Democratic friend of the odium of connection with this conspiracy of Indiana Democrats against the Union in the hour of its supreme peril in a manner intended to cast a stigma upon it, he arouses a discussion which leads to an examination of the records and to the revival of a page of Indiana history which involves the Democratic leadership and thousands of the rank and file in a scheme to destroy the State government of Indiana in 1863-64 and to inaugurate revolution within its borders.

## THE LOUISVILLE WHISKY FRAUDS.

The Louisville banks will lose heavily by the operations in fraudulent warehouse whisky receipts, nearly every bank in the city being involved in sums ranging from \$5,000 to \$20,000. In fact, they seem to have been very careless. The ease with which they were deceived will appear from the following facts: On many of the receipts which purported to represent two-year-old whiskies were forged the names of storekeepers or gaugers who had not served in such official capacity for four years prior to the uttering of the receipts. Again, whisky has to be taken out of bond within three years, so that the whisky which the receipts represented as having been manufactured in April, 1889, should have been taken from bond in April, 1892. The government imposes a penalty of 5 per cent., and allows from forty-five to sixty days' grace. Notwithstanding the knowledge which acceptors of the receipts should have as to storekeepers, gaugers and the time when receipts should be demanded in consequence of the whisky being taken out of bond, these forged receipts were accepted and some of them carried beyond the bond period. This shows that they must have been accepted on the strength of their general appearance and without scrutiny as to dates, signatures, etc. This is loose Gresham intimates, why did he accept | banking, as probably the swindled banks now see. It is not safe for bank officers to be too confiding. The Louisville Courier-Journal comes pretty near censuring the banks when it says: "That the multiplication of warehouse receipts should succeed once is not surprising, but it certainly is remarkable that the banks having in their profit and loss accounts such evidence of the facility with which these receipts are created, should not take steps to determine promptly and conclusively the value of receipts offered to them as collateral for loans." As this is the fifth time the banks have been victimized and the city scandalized in this way it would seem to be about time for the banks to adopt stricter methods.

An intimate friend of Mr. Cleveland is authority for the statement that large proportion of the President's visitors, certainly more than one-half, say to him that they expect to have the pleasure of voting again for him in 1896. Of course, most of his visitors are office seekers or politicians pushing friends for places, all of whom are obsequious courtiers; yet it is significant that a this early period of the administration the working leaders of the Democratic party are beginning to talk that way, The intimate friend of Mr. Cleveland who related this fact said, "He never makes any reply to these suggestions, and what he thinks of them no one knows." If he finds it necessary for him to "consecrate" himself again in 1896 in order to serve the country he will doubtless hold himself in readiness to make the sacrifice.

IT is related that Senators Hill and Murphy called upon Secretary Carlisle. the other morning, and, when politely asked what he could do for them, Senator Hill said: "We want an office for this man-he is a good Democratic work er and deserves recognition." "Is that all you have to say in his favor?" asked the Cleveland Secretary. "Is that not enough?" replied the Senator. "No, it is not," responded the Secretary, with suggestion of acidity in his voice. This was a surprise to the Senators. Mr. Cleveland and his Secretary seem to have come to the conclusion that a mar whose only recommendation is that he is a worker in the Democratic vineyard does not qualify him for a position in the public service.

MR. WILLIAM WESLEY WOOLLEN, of this city, has added to the list of his literary works a "Memoir of William McKee Dunn." Mr. Dunn came of an old family, and was born on a farm in Jefferson county, Indiana. in 1814. He lived to become one of the foremost citizens of the State and to receive high honors from the people and the national government. For a long time he was a resident of Madison, where Mr. Woollen also lived, and their friendship was of long standing. This work is, therefore, largely a labor of love on the part of the author. As a biography and character sketch it is complete and satisfactory. Mr. Dunn tilled several public positions creditably and his private life was full of useful works. As a member of the convention which framed the present Constitution of Indiana, as a member of Congress, and later, as Judge Advocate-general of the army he rendered valuable public service and proved himself a true statesman and which has been perfected by the organ- | tion, who did not know of this treason- | patriot. He was a man of the highest

sense of honor, a gentleman without fear and without reproach, and acquithimself with distinction wherever ted was placed. His character and career are well portrayed in this work. It is issued in good form by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, and although the title page says it is for private circulation it can probably be ordered through

booksellers. EX-GOVERNOR BULLOCK, of Georgia, is one of the brightest men and best Republicans in the country, though he lives in a State where kepublican votes do not count. But Governor Bullock prospers in Georgia, and is regarded as one of the most progressive citizens of the State. He is in New York now, and the Times of that city publishes an interview with him, from which we extract the following: "What about wool!"

"That cuts little figure in Georgia. We can't raise wool there. Some of the best grazing ground in the country is in the State, and sheep could be raised there successfully under natural conditions. The trouble is there are too many dogs. The original Georgia man who owns farm had rather have a dog than a sheep. About every man in the country districts has from two to ten dogs. They would make successful sheep

"How many dogs are there in Georgia?"
"The population is in round numbers 2,000, 000. On an average there are five dogs to each inhabitant. I should say 10,000,000 would be a

fair estimate." "Are they taxed?" "Not a bit, except in the cities where there are ordinances which fix a license fee. This is done not as means of raising revenue, but to thin out the dogs about hydrophobia time. There is no general dog law in the State. On numerous occasions members of the Legislature have tried to enact dog laws. The people will not stand this, and those members who are in favor of the dog law fail of a nomination next year. The Georgia man is bound to have his dogs."

Political philosophers may trace some connection between Georgia's dogs and her Democracy. Of course the dogs referred to are not of the educated, aristocratic kind that have recently been holding a leves in Tomlinson Hall; they are of the Georgia cracker kind. A man who would rather breed such dogs than breed sheep is, of course, an irrectaimable Democrat.

A PRACTICAL stenographer who has been reading about the avalanche of office seekers at Washington has a plan to relieve the President from listening to the appeals of every caller. He suggests that a phonograph be erected in the corridor adjoining the President's office, where members of Congress may talk as long as the cylinders hold out. When a Senator or member enters the President's office and finds him busy, the President could say, "Senator, just talk your story into the phonograph and I will listen to it when you are gone." No doubt this would suit the President, but the caller might object.

A CONFEDERATE WAR JOURNAL is the title of a new literary periodical issuing from Lexington, Ky. But isn't the war over? When any Northern person ventures an allusion to it somebody from the South is certain to bob up with the remark that it ended several years since.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR

Guessing at It. Mrs. Wickwire-Dear, what is this "Societe de Pots" which is mixed up in the Panama scandal Mr. Wickwire-I guess it was some sort of a poker club.

She Saw. Mrs. Wickwire-Why do they call a woman's expenses "pin-money?" Mr. Wickwire-Because her husband is stuck

for them. Do you see the point? It Depended. Jimmy-You know something about grammar, don't you?

Tommy-Yep. Jimmy-Well, is John a proper name? Tommy-It ain't a proper name for a girl.

Very Moderate. Returned Chicagoan-Hello, old man! First time I have seen you for five years. Been out of town, you know. I hear you have been getting married since I was away. Stay-at-home Chicagoan-Only three times.

A Penetrating Voice. Mr. Wickwire-What is that woman across the Mrs. Wickwire-"My Sweetheart's the Man in

Mr. Wickwire-Well, if he don't hear her, it isn't her fauit.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

the only American who passed the exami-Fine Arts this year. GEN. O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., though

only one-handed, is said to be able to open and handle a letter with as much facility as any aide upon his staff. WILLIAM ORDWAY PARTRIDGE, the Boston sculptor, is a young man of thirty-one years of age, but has already established

such a reputation that his price of \$27,000 for the equestrian statue of Garfield is considered a very reasonable one. THE death in Naples of Christian Joachim Mohn deprives the world of its greatest linguist since the days of Mezzofanti. Mohn had an acquaintance with more than sixty languages, most of them Oriental.

He was of Norwegian birth and was eighty-

EMPEROR WILLIAM II has his own imperial way of using the telephone. Despite mistakes caused by the Emperor's refusal to name himself at the opening of his conversation, as other people do, he invariably introduces his telephone orders merely with the words: "I command that," and so

five years old.

MRS. ABBY MORTON DIAZ has returned to literary work, after many years of benevolent labor as president of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union. She is preparing a book of essays advocating woman's work outside of the home as a means of home development and improvement. Mrs. Diaz is giving a series of "Humanity Talks" before enthusiastic

gatherings of women. THE late M. Taine valued privacy more and more the older he grew, and greatly detested the newspaper interviewer. One of that species of journalists captured him, however, one day, and the author was unguarded enough to say that Victor Hugo. as a writer, reminded him of a gendarme in a state of delirium tremens. This was published in the Voltaire, to Taine's horror and disgust, and his prejudice was thereby rendered stronger than ever.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES prolongs his life by conforming strictly to rigid rules of health and diet. Perhaps the late Dr. Peabody, of Harvard, would have lived longer if he had pursued the same course, but his physical well-being gave him little concern. He used to say: "I have never troubled myself about my health, but have taken things as they came." In the prime of manhood he was rugged and strong, and even in old age his strength remained well preserved.

CANON DOYLE, of the London Peace Society, asked that the Military Band be sent to the Columbian Exhibition, as he does not see why peace should not have a pride in all the pomp and circumstances of that function as well as war. The Canon says: "All the plans for the future of our race which omit the United States and the possibility of a permanent alliance of the two great branches of the English speaking race are as vain and unprofitable as planning an arch without a keystone."

> OFTEN SO. Whenever the piano ceased There was a great furore, And those who understand it least Were loudest to encore. -Kansas City Journal. PIE FOR MUGWUMPS.

> > -Kansas City Journal.

"What makes the mugwumps love him so?" The hungry colonels cry;
Ob, he is stuck on them, you know,
And gives them lots of pie.

TALKING TO SAVE HIMSELF

Murphy Denies the Charges of the State and Declares His Innocence.

The Lafayette Saloon Keeper on Trial for Rio and Attempted Murder Has a Short Memory, as Do Some of His Witnesses.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 31.-This afternoon Bartholomew Murphy went on the stand and testified in his own behalf. He swore that he did not have a revolver at the opera house, did not try to shoot anybody and did not shoot. When the stampede occurred he said he was crowded into the aisle, and was pushed out of the house along with the crowd. On the way out Murphy said he noticed a woman much frightened, and who was in a fainting condition. He took hold of her and carried her out of the house. When asked if he knew what her name was he replied: "No. sir; I wish to God 1 did know." The witness testified that he did not have any trouble at the house and had no weapons of any kind.

One or two other witnesses were examined and the defense rested its case, with the exception of the ruling in regard to the letter of Rudolph in the Patriotic American. They claim that it should go in. The State offered some testimony to establish the fact that Clarence Jamison was in the opera house, but it was not allowed, the defense not having questioned his being there. A witness was brought in to testify as to experiments he had made in shooting with a revolver at starched shirt bosoms, but the defense objected, and the court ruled it out. The State placed George Chamberlain on the stand to contradict a statement made by defendant Murphy that s had no quarrel at the of night, but the court will decide in the morning whether this can go in. This will end the testimony.

Kumler, asked for a ruling on the admission of a copy of the Patriotic American, an A. P. A. paper, of Detroit, as evidence to go before the jury. The account of the riot, as it appears in the American, was written by Rudolph himself immediately after the occurrence or within ten days. The State objected, and Haywood, for the prosecution, and Dehart, for the defense, argued the matter. Judge Langdon exammed the authorities very carefully, and finally held that only so much of the article written by Rudolph as tended to impeach the evidence that Rudolph had given on the witness stand would be admissable. The matter is still under consideration. Albert Hass, lieutenant of police, and John Meehan, policeman, testified that witness Moore, for the State, had sworn before the police committee that he saw but one weapon in the house, and that was in the hands of Peter Clark. Moore testified to seeing Murphy shoot, but the State claims that he did not say he saw Murphy's weapon. Frank P. Kennedy testified that while the riot was still progressing, Arthur A. Lovejoy came into the engine house, saying there was the "d-- riot at the opera house he had ever seen." They are killing each other there, he said. Kennedy asked, "Shooting?" "Shooting?" responded Lovejoy, "I should say they were shooting." Kennedy asked, "Who's shooting?" Lovejoy replied, "I don't know-every body is shooting. I got out as soon as I could. Patrick Egan, bartender for Murphy, testified that Murphy had but one revolver and that in October last he had loaned the weapon to a friend named Fitzgerald. There had been no revolver about the saloon since. William Fitzgerald testified that he had borrowed Murphy's revolver last October and had never yet returned it. Mrs. B. J. Murphy, wife of the defendant, testified that her husband did have a revolver about the house, at one time, but there had been none there for nearly a year. Hiram Spaulding said he sat in Section F that night and that the first shot in the house came from in front of the orchestra. He said Rudolph fired three shots. Spaulding did not see Murphy in the opera house at all, but said he was so seated that Murphy could not have passed down in front of him into the parquette without being seen. On the cross-examination Spaulding said he saw Murphy after he got out of the house. Firing was still going on within. Spaulding said he was on the north side of the street, opposite the opera house, and looking across he saw Murphy. He saw many other persons, but could not state the names of any of them. Spaulding could not name a single person he saw there except Murphy.

OBJECT TO WEARING FURS.

JOHN HOWELLS, the novelist's son, was | The Esquimanx at Chicago Want to Don Ciothes Suitable for This Climate.

> CHICAGO, March 31.-Can a man be compelled to parade around in heavy sealskin clothes for the edification of the rublic when the mercury is soaring about the sixties and the seventies? That is a question that will have to be solved in connection with the troubles that threaten to disrupt the Esquimaux villages at the world's fair. From all accounts, too, it will be the main issue for settlement. Peter Mesher, who represents at least five of the Esquimaux in the village, has made application in the Circuit Court for a writ of habeas corpus to release certain residents of the village who allege that they being detained against will and are not being well treated. Magistrate Porter, of Hyde Park, has constituted himself the champion of the Esquimaux villagers. Some time ago one of the Icelanders named Zacharias was arraigned before Magistrate Porter charged with assaulting an official of the Esquimaux Village Company. Superintendent Daniels of the village company, wanted Zacharias locked up for three weeks, but the magistrate refused. This action pleased the northland folks, and ever since that time the Esquimaux have made the magistrate their contidant, and have told him of their manifold woes. The result is that he has been led to make an investigation into the troubles of the foreigners. As a consequence of his inquiries he will soon begin suit in the United States Court here on behalf of certain Esquimaux families. asking heavy damages from the company that brought these people to this country. "It's an outrage the way these people have been treated," said the magistrate today. "I have investigated this matter carefully and I know what I am talking about. The whole trouble grows out of the refusal of certain of these Esquimaux to wear their beavy suits for clothing on warm days. Some months ago one of the men, known as Thomas Deer, escaped from the village and ran away, claiming that he was badly treated and did not get enough to eat. He secured work as a carpenter on one of the buildings and is now so employed. One of the chief causes of Deer's complaints was that he was compelled to wear his heavy furs on warm days. A little later Peter Mesher also had trouble on the same score. Mr. Daniels led him to the gate and told him to leave. Mesher gladly complied and is now working on one the building as a carpenter at \$2.50 a day.

> "In the meantime the dissatisfaction was spreading. On the 16th of February two brothers, Tom and Peter Pallocier, came out of their huts, attired in duck and jeans goods, leaving their fur habiliments behind them. Daniels ordered them to don the latter. They promptly refused. Then he ordered them back into their buts and told them to stay there until they could obey his orders. Daniels told the Columbian Guards, who were on watch in the village, to see that the disobedient men did not come out until they were attired in their furs. The Columbian Guards obeyed orders until I saw Colonel Rice and told him that the action of his guards would involve the exposition company in any suit for damages that might be instituted. Accordingly Rice had the guards taken away. Then Daniels bired a big six-footer named Meyers, who has been on guard and kept the men in their houses up to this time. The poor Esquimaux are virtually in jail, and have been kept prisoners for several weeks all because they would not wear

Mr. Porter says that the Esquimax Vil-

furs on warm days. One of them is all with

lage Company has a contract with these people, which was made on foreign waters, and is therefore clearly illegal. The con-tract is one for common labor, and provides for the entire three years the Esquimaux are under contract. Each head of a family is to receive \$100 in cash and \$100 worth of supplies. Mr. Daniels, of the Esquimance company, denies the stories of ill treatment, and says none of his charges have been locked up.

READY-MADE ANSWERS

Chicago School That Coached Applicants for Places on the Police Ferce.

CHICAGO, March S1 .- A novel system of

wholesale fraud, with the Chicago police department as the sufferer, was unearthed to-day. It seems certain that there is in existence a school for the education of applicants for positions on the police force. The tutor is not content with coaching his pupils so they can go to police headquarter, and there fill out question blanks. He gives them a complete set of examination papers, and the applicant, after handing these in, abstracts the set given him by the police examiner to be filled out for the use of the next applicant. The police have not succeeded in locating this school, but are confident that one exists. A. G. Anderson, a street car conductor, and another man who is now being held to be put in the sweatbox were caught in crooked work with the examination papers this morning. Anderson, after workng some time on the blank sheets of paper without filling in one of the blanks after the questions on the official list, was seen to have a completed set of answers. Secretary Johnson, who is conducting the examination, pounced down upon Auderson who admitted he had the papers in his pocket when he came into the office. He was summarily ejected from the office. said before going out he had secured the papers from a street car conductor on the Lincoln-avenue line, but would not give the conductor's name. The other fellow was caught in a neat way. He was examined several days ago, and when Secretary Johnson came to look at his papers it was seen that the signature and the hand writing throughout the papers did not agree. The papers were torn up, and when Friday morning the detense, by attorney the man came in the next day to see if he had passed the examination, he was told the papers had been lost and he must take another examination. He came in this morning and s. watch was put en him. After wasting considerable time on the papers given him, he folded them and put them in his pocket. A minute later he pulled from the same pocket a completed set. He was taken in charge and was very much alarmed. He said the papers had been filled out for him by a man named Casey, whose address he claims not to know. His evident scare leads the police to think he will tell all he knows, and the "school" may be located. The new appropriation bill provides for about three hundred new men on the force. These will be given a general examination on a brand new set of questions.

GAVE UP THE FIGHT.

Suicide of a Man Who Had Long Protested Against the Ringing of Church Chimes.

NEW YORK, March 31 .- The little, weasened and crippled old James F. Morsell, tired of a life of pain and illness, tired of fighting against the ringing of the Grace Church chimes, celebrated his sixty-seventh birthday by killing himself, in the St. Denis Hotel, early this morning. Morsell had been a guest at the St. Denis, at the corner of Broadway and Eleventh street, for the past five years and an invalid, in the fullest sense of the word, for the last two years. He came from Ohio originally. and was fairly well educated. Some money had been left him when young. It was not much, but enough to keep him in a life of leisure. He invested some of it in a company that, at the time, manufactured a native champagne in the West. That investment paid pretty well, and he increased his small fortune. He had spent considerable of his time wandering about Europe. He was a bachelor, and had no ties to keep him here. He has relatives in Ohio. His allments generated eccentricities. One was furious batred of the chimes in Grace Church steeple, directly opposite the botel on Broadway. The method of playing the chimes had been altered, a key board with electrical connections having been substituted for the old method. A new player, a young woman, had also been secured to manipulate the chimes. She liked practicing on the new key board and the sound of the chimes so well that she practiced most or the time. The old man had his windows opened on account of the warm weather. and the continuous sounding of the chimes during the day drove him well nigh dis-

MRS. LIZZIE BALDY COMES TO GRIEF.

Arrested for Swindling Democrats Who Wanted Places Under President Cleveland.

New York, March 31,-A sharp-featured woman, about forty-seven years old, with a sallow complexion and black hair, was arraigned in Police Court to-day, charged with swindling two men out of \$1,000 by representing that her influence would secure them snug berths under President Cieveland. Her name is Mrs. Lizzie Baldy. Just after the election Mrs. Baldy opened an office at No. 834 Broadway, and advertised herself as a sort of broker in government offices. Many flies swarmed about her web, and among them were Charles Bobet, of this city, and Frank Lowrey, of Weehawken. To them she said that she had influence with President Cleveland that could easily secure them the juiciest kindlof plums in the Treasury Department, and as it was 'first come, first served." the alacrity with which each contributed \$500 cash must have surprised the woman. Nor were they the only victims of her seductive promises, for the police records show many other complaints. However, the Broadway office was closed long before the inauguration. No trace of her was found for some time, but a few days ago a Baltimore advertisement induced detectives to go there, and they easily found her. Though she was glib enough when luring dollars from the pockets of her victims, she had nothing whatever to say in court to-day. She is held under indictment.

The United States Rolling Stock Company. NEW YORK, March 31 .- In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, Judge Lacombe authorized William C. Lane, as permanent receiver of the United States Rolling Stock Company, to seil all the securities, land and patent rights beonging to the company and now in his possession. Several suits are now pending in Litinois, Obio. Alabama and other States for the foreclosure of the consolidated real-estate and mortgage onds of the company. The value of the securities set forth in the application of the receiver is \$578,353, besides fifteen patents, several lots of real estate at Hegewisch, Ill., 554 1-2 acres of land at Ball Play, Ala., and cars and barges.

The Japanese Sacred Palace Dedicated, CHICAGO, March 31,-In the presence of a polyglot gathering, numbering about two hun-ired, the ho-o-den, or sacred palace of the Japanese at Jackson Park, was dedicated this afternoon. The ceremony, simple and unosten-tatious, was conducted on the wooden island in the center of the main building of the palace. The interior decoration of the audience room was completed but yesterday. The finish was in gold, blue, yellow, red and black enamel, and reflected the light rays already broken in passing through the latticed windows. Peeping out from the rich wall panels were numerous sacred birds in bright and gaudy plumage.

Ex-Treasurer Sued for \$236,364. OMAHA, Neb., March 31 .- The State of Nebraska to-day began suit in the Douglas County District Court in this city against ex-State Treassum of \$236,364.60, which has, it is alleged, been collected but not turned over to his suc cessor in office. This suit is the result of the fall-ure of the Capital National Bank of Lincoln, in which the State Treasurer had deposits to the amount stated.

Elliot F. Shepard's Life Insurance. New York, March 31 .- The statement is rinted here this afternoon that three years ago Elliot F. Shepard tried to effect \$500,000 lasurance on his life. The companies refused the risk because of alleged evidence of Bright's disease. while a fourth company passed him and issued a policy of \$100,000. Ether is said to be well nigh deadly in cases of Bright's disease.